FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JUNE 1985

Lebanon

"The government has been thwarted in its intention to complete the withdrawal" of the IDF from Lebanon, *THE JERUSALEM POST* maintained. Senior defense officials said the major reason for the delay was the "sudden and unexpected disintegration" of the army of southern Lebanon (ASL) and that because of the "growing instability" in the south, the military planned to slow the withdrawal to achieve intended troop levels "by the middle of next week." Commander of the Northern Command Major General Ori Or, in a speech relayed by Jerusalem radio, stated that security in the north had not been achieved and the area may not be "quiet." ASL commander General Antoine Lahd reiterated his insistence on remaining in the Jazzin area for security reasons, according to a Voice of Hope report of an *AL-NAHAR* interview, although he also added that the ASL would withdraw and permit the entrance of the "legitimate authorities," if "parties on whom one could depend" were present in Jazzin.

President Amin al-Jumayyil met the commander of the Syrian intelligence unit in Lebanon, Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, who delivered a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Beirut radio announced. Their talks focused on the situation in the south, IDF "imminent withdrawal," and the last summit meeting. The Soviet Union sent a "strongly-worded" message to Minister Nabih Birri on 4 June which Amal circles viewed as a "warning couched in strong words," according to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*. The message asked for an immediate halt to military operations in the refugee camps to stop the bloodshed. In talks with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon reaffirmed the Soviet position on southern Lebanon as the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel, and opposition to any so-called security strip, Beirut radio disclosed.

In other fighting, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio claimed that "violent artillery shelling" on the Palestinian camps continued, while 80 Palestinians were arrested at the Al-Buss refugee camp near Tyre. However, Voice of Lebanon radio noted that "intermittent fighting" around Beirut Palestinian camps centered on Burj al-Barajinah. It also reported 28 casualties from "violent clashes" around Tripoli between Sunni gunmen and the Arab Democratic Party, which had eased by 7 June.

Iranian Delegations

Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust met with Al-Asad 5 June during his visit to Syria and discussed Lebanese issues "of great interest to us," Tehran radio observed. In Damascus, Karrubi affirmed Iran's support for Syria's "militant stands" and efforts to prevent fighting in Lebanon, Damascus radio disclosed.

Iran-Iraq

Repeating reports of earlier Iraqi attacks, the Iranian military communique for 6 June carried by IRNA added that 33 people died in the Iraqi missile attack on Bakhtaran the previous day. It also listed Iranian artillery shelling against 17 Iraqi towns, and 38 Iraqi casualties from an Iranian assault on the western front. Tehran radio reported that Iranian combatants advanced 14 km "deep" into Iraq in the "Zafar-1" infiltration operation resulting in "tens" of enemy dead. New Iraqi attacks the evening of 6 June included an air raid on Tehran and missile attacks on Ilam and Bakhtaran, IRNA revealed.

Libya

Describing the U.S. deportation of a Libyan working at the UN mission in New york as a "flagrant violation" of international law, JANA accused the U.S. of a "policy of hostility" which included the "economic siege," restrictions on Libyan students, and "repeated" provocations against Libyan shores.

Gandhi Visits Egypt

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi concluded his Egyptian visit 6 June after a 2-day round of talks with President Husni Mubarak. Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid described the visit as "successful and very useful," noting that several goals in the interest of both countries had been achieved, Cairo radio declared. Gandhi and Mubarak discussed the international situation including the Palestinian problem, the venue for the next nonaligned summit, and bilateral issues.

Maghreb

The Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out 50 military operations 16-26 May which resulted in 196 casualties, the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture announced in a communique carried by APS.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 110 *7 June 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Government Protests to Pakistan on 31 May Attack ..... C 1
AFP on Warning, Rebel Actions ..... C 1
BAKHTAR on Reagan 'Secret' War Doctrine ..... C 1
U.S. Behind Pakistani Acts Against DRA, India ..... C 2
Riyadh: Afghan Resistance Besieges Soviet Force ..... C 2
Afghan Mujahidin Repulse Soviet Attack in North *[Jeddah]* ..... C 2
Voice of Islamic Revolution on Rebel Operations ..... C 3
Karachi: Mujahidin Kill 3 in Attack on Air Base ..... C 3
Briefs: Revolutionary Council Approves Amnesty ..... C 3

INDIA

SRV Minister of Machinery in New Delhi on Visit ..... E 1
Akali Dal Leader Supports National Unity ..... E 1
Assam, Nagaland Police Clash Leaves 12 Dead ..... E 1
Night Curfew in Hoshiapur Advanced 1 Hour ..... E 1
Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Arrives in France *[Cross-reference]* ..... E 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Government Denies Recent Deaths of 138 Tamils *[AFP]* ..... G 1

IRAN

Nejat-e Iran: Airport Official Sees U.S. Hostages ..... I 1
Velayati on International Efforts Against Iraq ..... I 1
Interior Minister on Border Control, Elections ..... I 1
Petroleum Minister Returns From Saudi Meeting ..... I 2
Karrubi Returns From Lebanon, Comments on Trip ..... I 2
Minister Rafiqdust Received by Syrian President ..... I 2
President Appoints New Ambassador to Turkey ..... I 2
Majlis Official Comments on Missile Production ..... I 2
UN Envoy Criticizes Stand on Iraqi Attacks ..... I 3
Bahrain Reportedly To Purchase U.S. F-5 Fighters ..... I 3
Iraqi Regime Said Behind Attack on Kuwaiti Amir ..... I 3
Reportage, Comment on Iraqi Attacks, Retaliation ..... I 4
South Iraqi Cities Bombed ..... I 4
Attack 14 Kms Inside Iraq ..... I 4
Penetration Codenamed 'Zafar-I' ..... I 4
Iraq Asks for Kuwaiti Doctors ..... I 4
Bakhtaran Hit by Iraqi Missiles ..... I 5
Joint Staff Communique No 2126 ..... I 5
Two Missiles Hit Ilam ..... I 5
Air Attack on Tehran ..... I 5
Resistance Leader Interviewed on Organization *[London AL-DUSTUR 3 Jun]* ..... I 5
Nejat-e Iran: Musavi Asks for Bazargan Help ..... I 6
Nejat-e Iran: Three Bomb Explosions in Qom ..... I 7

Briefs: Narcotics Recovered 17
Surplus Wheat
Khuzestan Wheat Purchase
New Identity Cards

Government Protests to Pakistan on 31 May Attack

LD061639 Kabul Domestic Service in Pahsto 1544 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Despite the repeated protests by the Government of the DRA, the irresponsible aggression of the military government of Pakistan against our peaceful country is continuing. In connection with these aggressions, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of Paksitan in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning at 1130. The following points were made to him by the director of the First Political Department:

On the 10th of Jawza [31 May] the residential area southeast of Barikowt, Konar Province, was shelled with recoilless guns and DShK's from 1.5 km across the border, as a result of which two local civilian and military staff were martyred and three wounded.

Similarly on the same day helicopters were brought under fire by anti-aircraft weapons and DShK's, as a result of which a wing of the helicopter was badly damaged.

The DRA Government strongly condemns this hostile aggression by the Government of Pakistan and strongly protests. It points out that the military authorities should put an end to such aggressive acts very soon and not further aggravate the situation on the borders between the two countries. Otherwise the responsibility of dangerous consequences arising from such acts will rest with the military government of Pakistan.

AFP on Warning, Rebel Actions

HK070338 Hong Kong AFP in English 0108 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Islamabad, June 7 (AFP) — Afghan rebel forces attacked a large Soviet convoy in southeast Afghanistan, killing seven Afghan soldiers and losing four of their own men on Sunday, rebel sources said here Thursday.

Radio Kabul, monitored here, meanwhile accused Pakistan of a ground and air attack on Barikowt, in Afghanistan's eastern Kunar valley, in which two civilians and an unspecified number of troops were killed Friday.

The Soviet convoy was travelling from Khost garrison, in the east of the border province of Paktia, to the rebel-held town of Lezha, about 50 kms (30 miles) to the northwest, the rebel sources said, adding that several guerrillas also were wounded in the clash.

On Monday, the resistance leader in that region, Mulawi Jalaluddin, led an attack on Khost airport which destroyed a helicopter and wounded several soldiers, the sources said.

Rebel sources have reported many clashes and ambushes recently in strategically-situated Paktia.

Present Afghan-Soviet strategy, according to rebel and western diplomatic sources, is to try to cut rebel supply routes, attacking in provinces bordering on Pakistan.

Radio kabul said Pakistan's charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Kabul Thursday to receive a strong protest after Pakistani troops allegedly fired on Afghan helicopters in the Barikowt attack.

The Afghan Government also condemned what were described as repeated attacks on Afghan territory and warned that if Pakistan did not desist, "the border situation would deteriorate."

Pakistan has denied similar Afghan charges in the past, saying it cannot be held responsible for what happens inside Afghanistan.

The latest charge follows reports that thousands of Afghan and Soviet troops launched a massive offensive to break a months-old siege by Moslem Afghan rebels of Barikowt, opposite the Pakistani border post at Arundu, in the northwest Chitral region.

However Afghan resistance sources said the operation had been "stalemated" because the troops failed to advance beyond Neshagam, 15 kms (nine miles) from the Barikowt garrison.

The offensive had not yet been called off, but hundreds of commandos airdropped on the mountains reportedly had been having trouble flushing out guerrillas, the sources said.

BAKHTAR on Reagan 'Secret' War Doctrine

LD070652 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Commentary by unidentified BAKHTAR political observer]

[Text] Kabul, June 6, OANA BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The USA is busy speculating on the Reagan doctrine. The world public have already got used to the fact that nearly each occupant of the White House comes up with his own doctrine. This time it is the intention unmatched in its cynicism to legalise "secret" and undeclared wars being waged by the United States in various parts of the world. The question is under review to set up in Washington a special bureau to coordinate aid to CIA and Pentagon-hired cutthroats "from Indochina to southern Africa and Central America".

Portugal's commercial radio station has reported with reference to South African sources that the ringleaders of the counter-revolutionary riff-raff from Angola, Mozambique, Cuba, Nicaragua and Afghanistan are now staging their medley at the anti-Angolan UNITA camp on the territory of Angola. The aim of this gathering is to work out a general strategy of bloody crimes against the peoples of their countries. According to Portuguese broadcasts, these puppet "leaders" intend to meet in July in Washington where they will be, to all appearances, received by President Reagan.

It is not for the first time that the CIA sponsors an assemblage of inveterate thugs and assassins for "an exchange of experience" and "greater cohesion".

Such counter-revolution sessions have been already held in the USA, El Salvador and other countries. American imperialism is obviously intent on building a kind of foreign legion prepared to burn, kill and destroy in any corner of the world at the first call.

In Afghanistan CIA hirelings are murdering women and children, exploding hospitals and cinema halls and laying bombs in trolley-buses. And the American President receives the heads of bandits in the White House and eagerly sits with them.

Before photographers U.S. state-sponsored terrorism evokes legitimate indignation among the world public. Its will was clearly expressed at the recent session of the UN General Assembly as 117 countries voted in favour of a resolution condemning terrorism in international relations.

The USA was among the few nations that didn't support it. There is also growing discontent in the states that are in US vassalage such as Pakistan. Evidence of this is mass popular action in that country for the termination of the undeclared war against Afghanistan, for the establishment of peace and security in South-West Asia.

The USA too, hears warnings from sober-minded Americans against the repetition of Washington's sad experience during the "dirty" war in Vietnam. The newspaper *NEWSDAY*, for instance, carried recently an article by Professor Henry Cammenger, an expert in American history, who stressed, in part that it is silly to think that providence or history has entrusted the USA with being concurrently the conscience and police hand of the world and empowered it to scour about the planet thrusting its concepts, policy and decisions upon other nations and countries.

Mankind cannot put up with the U.S. Administration kindling seats of tension in Africa, Asia and Latin America in pursuit of its imperial selfish interests. All the "secret" and overt actions by CIA and Pentagon mercenaries on different continents are the links of the same chain. Mankind should without delay counter "the Reagan doctrine" this brazen claim on permissiveness in everything with effective measures in defence of the principles of peaceful co-existence laid down in the UN Charter.

U.S. Behind Pakistani Acts Against DRA, India

I D070706 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul, June 6, BAKHTAR: The anti-Indian plots, hatched by the U.S. lackeys in Pakistan, assume new dimensions, writes daily *HAQIQAT-E ENGELAB-E SAWR*. The new encroachment forced the Government of India to take appropriate measures for the closure of its borders with Pakistan. This decision, which is directly linked to the security of India, has been taken because the infiltration of Pakistani-trained terrorists to India has become unbearable with each passing day. Numerous evidences testify to the fact that a number of these terrorists took part in the new wave of bomb-planting and destruction carried out in Delhi and some other Indian states, the article adds.

According to the reports of the Indian press, so far more than 300 Pakistani terrorists, who received special training for sabotage acts, were captured while hatching attempts on the life of a number of state and religious personalities in Punjab. The incessant provocations of Pakistan, which are aimed at disrupting the national unity and territorial integrity of India, are not new phenomena, the article underlines.

In recent years, due to the betrayal policies of the military regime, Pakistan has been changed into the springboard of Washington's aggressions vis-a-vis the peoples of the region. White House has assigned the military rulers of Islamabad with the duties, on the one hand, to conduct criminal destructive activities against the April Revolution (1978) in Afghanistan, and on the other, to consistently threaten India. Parallel to the continued expansion of U.S.-Pakistan relations, which is mainly based on military cooperation between the two countries, the threat of Pakistani generals against India got new dimensions. At present, cooperation between the military regime of General Ziaul Haq and Pentagon has come to the point which one can speak of the formation of military-strategic alliance between the USA and Pakistan. It is crystal clear that the U.S. imperialism has taken practical steps for the setting up of military bases in Pakistan. Since the very beginning of its reign, General Zia gave an open hand to the USA in the territory of Pakistan, the article adds.

When Reagan brought Pakistan under the "nuclear umbrella" of the USA, the peace-loving mankind expressed their profound concern over the adventurous ambitions of the USA in the region. One can clearly state that the present ruling circles of Pakistan knotted their destiny with that of the U.S. adventurous schemes.

Riyadh: Afghan Resistance Besieges Soviet Force

GF061020 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Afghan resistance sources said yesterday that a huge Soviet force is trying to rescue a garrison besieged by resistance forces in eastern Afghanistan and has been unable to advance due to violent resistance and rough terrain.

The sources said a force of Soviet paratroopers, which landed about 20 km from the garrison in Konar valley, has been besieged by resistance forces. The Soviet troops participating in the attack, which is the biggest the Soviet forces have launched in Afghanistan in the past year, totals 8,000 men, backed by several thousand Afghan soldiers.

Afghan Mujahidin Repulse Soviet Attack in North

GF061112 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Afghan mujahidin sources have said that the mujahidin have repulsed a Soviet attack in northern Afghanistan at a time when a major soviet force consisting of 10,000 soldiers is heading toward the Afghan garrison of Barikowt which has been under siege for more than 1 year.

A spokesman for the mujahdin in the Pakistani city of Peshawar added that the mujahidin downed two Soviet helicopters in

Panjsher Valley in northern Afghanistan. He said the Soviet forces which were forced to retreat are reorganizing to join the major force which is advancing toward Barikowt.

Voice of Islamic Revolution on Rebel Operations
GF061140 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan in Pashto 1700 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] According to reports received, the Soviet occupationist forces with the help of aircraft and the Karmal regime's mercenaries attacked mujahidin positions in (Sharsharah) region of [name indistinct] subdistrict of Herat Province. Not only did they fail to achieve their objective, but they faced stiff resistance from our Muslim mujahidin. In these clashes which lasted 20 days, the enemy lost two aircraft and all its other planes were damaged in the same way. In this fighting, two enemy tanks were destroyed with antitank rockets. The report adds that several enemy soldiers were killed, while 30 others defected to the mujahidin side, with the mujahidin positions daily causing some damage.

Another report says that a number our mujahidin brothers in (Hangaran) locality of Chaghcharan, the capital of Ghowr Province, attacked a position of the mercenary troops. Two enemy tanks were destroyed and several mercenary soldiers killed. In this guerrilla attack, which was well-coordinated and carried out brilliantly, the mujahidin captured a Soviet adviser and two members of the Parcham party. They also captured some war material from the enemy post they had attacked.

In retaliation for the successful attack by our Muslim mujahidin, enemy aircraft savagely bombarded (Kabunak), (Kandar), and (Sotak) villages and destroyed several dwellings. In this bombardment 15 persons including women and children were killed.

Karachi: Mujahidin Kill 3 in Attack on Air Base
BK070612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] According to reports, Afghan mujahidin made rocket attacks on (Howz) air base on Monday and damaged a military cargo plane and a helicopter. The news agency says three soldiers of the Karmal administration were killed and five injured. Earlier, tank attacks were made on mujahidin positions in Lazha, 15 km northwest of (Howz).

The day after the rocket attack on (Howz), Karmal administration jet planes made another attack on Lazha in which one plane was shot down. The news agency has reported that frequent operations have been launched against the mujahidin in Pakitia Province from (Howz).

Briefs

Revolutionary Council Approves Amnesty — Kabul, June 6, BAKHTAR: A decree on the amnesty of the remaining term of imprisonment and abatement of punishment of a number of prisoners who may not have committed heavy crimes against the April Revolution was released by the Revolutionary Council of the DRA. Proposals forwarded by an assigned commission for the amnesty of the prisoners and abatement of their punishment have been approved by Presidium of the Revolutionary Council and put into practice. [Text][*Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 7 Jun 85 LD*]

SRV Minister of Machinery in New Delhi on Visit

BK061350 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] India and Vietnam are to explore the possibility of cooperation in the steel sector. This was decided at a meeting between the visiting minister of machinery and metallurgy of Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Van Kha, and the minister of steel, mines and coal, Mr Vasant Sathe, in New Delhi today. The minister expressed his country's keenness to share the Indian experience in the making of sponge iron. He indicated that his country will also like to explore the possibility of importing machinery from India for a sponge iron plant to be set up in Vietnam.

Akali Dal Leader Supports National Unity

BK061608 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The Akali Dal president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, has said that nobody will be allowed to disintegrate the country. He said Akali Dal is opposed to extremism and separatism. Addressing a religious congregation in a village near Sangrur this afternoon, Mr Longowal said that India is our country and Sikhs have made many sacrifices for its independence, unity, and integrity. The Sant said the struggle by his party has always been peaceful, and his party is not against any community.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [sikh temple management] Committee president, Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra, addressing the congregation, has denied that he ever met the union minister, Mr Buta Singh. He said Akali Dal wants normalcy to return to Punjab at the earliest.

Assam, Nagaland Police Clash Leaves 12 Dead

BK061556 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] An agency report says at least 12 people, including 10 Assam policemen, were killed in an exchange of fire between the Assam and Nagaland police forces. The firing took place at (Mirapani) on the interstate border. The home commissioner of Assam told newsmen in Gauhati today that the Nagaland police had intensified the firing in the Jorhat sector by using 3 inch mortars. He feared that the death toll might be higher. He said despite the center's instructions, the firing was continuing from the Nagaland side. About 15,000 villagers have fled the border areas and reached Golaghat in Jorhat District.

Meanwhile, the government has taken a serious view of the incident. Official sources said in New Delhi today that the center has asked the chief ministers of the two states to order an immediate cease-fire, restore the status quo ante and maintain peace. It has also directed them to resolve their dispute without any delay. The two chief ministers are reaching Imphal tomorrow for direct talks.

Night Curfew in Hoshiapur Advanced 1 Hour

BK070436 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] In Punjab, night curfew in Hoshiarpur was advanced by 1 hour last evening following some stray incidents of violence and arson. Some unruly groups of people exchanged brickbats and attempted to set on fire some vehicles and buildings. Night curfew was reimposed in a limited area of Ludhiana city and Khanna town as a precautionary measure. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, the curfew at all the three places was lifted early this morning. The district administration is, however, maintaining a strict vigil. The situation is fully under control.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Arrives in France

For Paris and New Delhi coverage of the visit to France by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, including his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, see the France section of the 7 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SRI LANKA

Government Denies Recent Deaths of 138 Tamils

HK061356 Hong Kong AFP in English 1345 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Colombo, June 6 (AFP) - The Sri Lankan Government today denied that more than 100 Tamil civilians had been killed and another 38 lined up and shot in the country's eastern province in the past week.

A government spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today the reports were "completely untrue." He confirmed that people were fleeing their villages.

"We have checked with the military authorities and no such thing has taken place in the last 24 hours or in the past week, nor do we have any reports of people being killed by mobs," he said.

Residents in the area told AFP by telephone yesterday that 11 Tamil villages had been 90 percent destroyed and houses burned on the edges of several other villages in the vicinity of the coastal city of Trincomalee in the preceding two days.

They said an estimated 20,000 Tamils had sought refuge in nearby Moslem villages.

Asked why the villagers were fleeing if there had been no massacres, the spokesman said "if one person gets killed, then everyone in the village flees."

"Of course we do confirm that Tamils and Sinhalese are leaving their villages," he said, and added that the government estimate of the total number of refugees from both communities now stood at 7,500.

He said they were being sheltered in schools and temples in the area.

Asked what he considered to be the total number of casualties on all sides during a week of violence which has included an attack on the Trincomalee police station, the spokesman said 30.

He said this included five people killed yesterday during a combined operation by security forces north of Trincomalee.

The spokesman conceded that some houses had been burned but denied the reports from residents that some 600 to 700 had been razed. He said 50 Sinhalese houses had been burned in a terrorist raid last Friday and that "a few more" had been burned in the 11 villages mentioned.

The villages were identified by the residents as Poonaga, Killiwatti, Parathypuram, Meinkamem, Karthavelly, Puliyadicholai, Maliyathiyu, Manachenai, Perivaveli, Dingapuram and Tanangura.

They said that in three other villages, indentified as Palithidal, Palathadychenai and Iruthayaturam, a few houses had been burned on the edges.

In another village, Kunburupity, 20 houses had been burned and the residents had fled into the jungle, they said.

The government spokesman said the situation in the Trincomalee area was "still tense." He suggested that the residents' reports may have been designed to make Britain relent on new regulations requiring Sri Lankans to obtain visas before travelling to Britain.

The new regulations were issued after more than 400 Sri Lankan Tamils arrived in Britain in a single day.

The spokesman asked why the names of the residents quoted were not given, and added, "they have nothing to fear if they are telling the truth."

Last month the head of a citizens' committee in the eastern provincial town of Kalmunai, Paul Nallanayagam, was arrested after asking police to investigate reports of the killing of 41 Tamil civilians.

Mr. Nallanayagam, a Canadian citizen, told AFP before his arrest that he was satisfied at the way in which a police investigation into the report was being carried out.

Nejat-e Iran: Airport Official Sees U.S. Hostages

GF061722 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] A Customs worker at Tehran airport told our correspondent that he personally saw at least two American hostages taken by the Islamic Jihad in Lebanon at Mehrabad Airport.

The two Americans, after stepping from the plane, were immediately placed under guard by the security officials. They were blindfolded and immediately taken to an unknown place. This airport official says that the plane that brought the American hostages may have come from Syria. Earlier a BBC correspondent reported that it was possible that the American hostages could have been moved to Tehran from Beirut and are presently under guard in a safe place.

Velayati on International Efforts Against Iraq

GF070812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati by unidentified IRNA correspondent — recorded; date and place not given]

[Text][Correspondent] Mr Velayati, it has been 2 weeks since the Iraqi regime resumed attacks on urban residential areas and all international organizations, including the United Nations, have remained silent. What do you think is the reason for this silence and what measures have been taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran in reaction to this silence and to stop the Iraqi regime's attacks?

[Velayati] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. It is obvious that these bombings do not reflect the strength of the Iraqi regime. Everyone knows that the Iraqi Government is helpless in combat against our forces on the fronts. During the last battle between Iraq's forces and ours, that is during the Badr operations, a U.S. satellite reported our troop movements on the fronts and our progress on the battlefields every 90 minutes. It was stated in some Western publications that the heads of some states supporting Iraq regularly followed this progress and the victories we achieved with apprehension and consternation, and provided the necessary assistance to the Iraqi Government from time to time. We rallied all our resources in order to delineate our stance and to (?influence) world public opinion. We will continue our political efforts to expose the nature of the Iraqi regime to the people of the world, and let it be known that we do not desire to bomb residential areas and trample upon international norms. In this regard, I sent a rejoinder to the UN secretary general, and our UN representative has again (?discussed) this with him.

We have endeavored to explain our stance to the ambassadors posted in Iran, individually and collectively in meetings, and we have requested that they relay this to their respective governments and exert pressure on Iraq to refrain from continuing these crimes. We shall continue our efforts to quell this mischief-mongering. As the dimensions of the Iraqi atrocities expand with the passage of time, a greater number of countries and perceptive individuals will become convinced that the word of the Islamic Republic is the word of truth. Under the present circumstances, there is no chance of peace because Iraq does not conform to any human or international law or norm. If this situation is allowed to continue, the region will encounter serious problems.

[Correspondent] In the past few days we have witnessed the visits of your emissaries to the Persian Gulf countries. Can you tell us about the salient points of the discussions that took place between these delegations and the authorities of these states? In general, which of these Arab states in the region can be effective in working closely with the Islamic Republic of Iran — and to what extent — in isolating the Iraqi regime, in decreasing support to it, and thus weakening this regime's economic base.

[Velayati] Having cordial relations with neighbors is one of the principles of the Islamic Republic's foreign policy, and in this regard the Islamic countries are given priority treatment. The visits by the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegations take place regularly and on certain occasions when incidents take place in the region, such as the Kuwait explosions and the plots in which Iraq was involved in Bahrain and the UAE. It is interesting to note that the Kuwait explosion took place after the visit of Mr Sa'ud al-Faysal to Tehran. In particular, as regards the objectives of the parties concerned, such as the elimination of tension in this sensitive region of the world, the Iraqis do not consider this in their interest and in fact consider it against their interests. With regard to the identified elements, they tried to link such a matter to the Islamic Republic. Thus, one of the latest objectives of our delegations was to explain to the authorities of these countries our stance in this regard, and to convey our overt opposition to all unrest and the creation of tension in the area.

The reception accorded to the Islamic Republic's delegations by the littoral states of the Persian Gulf and the extensive coverage of the meetings these delegations had with the authorities of these countries indicates their inclination for cordial ties with the Islamic Republic. Iran historically has been a strong country and will continue to be one. This is not something that we should impose on our weaker neighbors. On the contrary, Iran's strength and the system of the Islamic Republic is to the benefit of our neighbors in the region. If such a region does not have a strong defender or defenders, an opportunity will exist for those powers who are always lying in wait to interfere in such a sensitive region.

Interior Minister on Border Control, Elections

GF070840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] According to the IRNA correspondent from Mashhad, Mr Nateq-Nuri, the interior minister, has expressed his views on the presidential elections, national demarcation, control of the country's borders, and a concerted campaign against the merchants of death. He pointed out that 600 million rials had been approved by the Islamic Majlis in the current year for controlling the borders, and it was decided that strict vigilance be imposed on all borders of the Islamic Republic.

Speaking on national demarcation, Mr Nateq-Nuri said the experimental stage of the first and second stages of the identification and demarcation of villages has begun in Mashhad District.

God willing, in the near future this demarcation will begin in villages, and then on the level of other districts and towns and provincial centers.

In conclusion, the interior minister spoke on the convening of the fourth round of presidential elections and the registration of candidates. He said the election law that has recently been approved by the Islamic Majlis is being reviewed and examined by the Council of Guardians, and its details will be announced as soon as the Interior Ministry is notified.

Petroleum Minister Returns From Saudi Meeting
GF070702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the public relations department of the Petroleum Ministry announced that our country's petroleum minister, Mr Gharazi, who had gone to Al-Ta'if in Saudi Arabia to participate in the executive council session of OPEC, arrived in Tehran yesterday afternoon.

In a brief interview, commenting on the Al-Ta'if session, the petroleum minister expressed the hope that OPEC members will be able to surmount the difficulties of the market through persistence.

Karrubi Returns From Lebanon, Comments on Trip
LD061617 Tehran IRNA in English 1530 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, june 6, IRNA — Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi, the head of the Shahid (Martyrs) Foundation and the special envoy of Ayatollah Montazeri, returned here Wednesday from Beirut. He is heading a political parliamentary delegation.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi who as the representative of Ayatollah Montazeri travelled to Lebanon in a bid to halt the killings between the Muslim Lebanese and Palestinians, termed his trip as useful and said discussions took place with a number of the Amal movement and Palestinian officials residing in Beirut. He said the necessity of immediately ending the conflict and using their forces for battle against the Zionist regime was emphasised.

Karrubi said the officials of the Amal organization were told of the urgency for halting pressure on Palestinian camps, and said all-in-all the trip of the delegation of the Islamic Republic to Lebanon in ending the conflicts between the Amal and the Palestinians was positive.

Visits to the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps and discussions with various Muslim personalities had a positive influence, Karrubi said.

In meetings with the Lebanese ulema including Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Sayid Muhammad Fadiallah and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din and the community of Muslim ulema, the need for maintaining unity between all Muslim groups, Sunni and Shi'a, were stressed.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi said that he conveyed the message of Ayatolah Montazeri in his meetings and speeches in Beirut and south Lebanon which included a speech at the Imam Reza Mosque in Beirut and the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp and the Al-Ma'arakah township.

He said he had explained the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the necessity of safeguarding unity between the Muslims. He also spoke on the dangers of Zionism and the responsibility of the Muslims.

Minister Rafiqdust Received by Syrian President
LD061207 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 JUN 85

[Text] Mr. Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, who is visiting Damascus, at a meeting with Syrian President Mr Hafiz Al-Asad yesterday submitted a written message from Mr. Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of our country.

According to a Central News Unit report, while explaining the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Lebanese issues and the steps taken by the delegations sent by Iran, especially the delegation sent by the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, the minister of Islamic Revolution Guard Corps said: The issues of Lebanon are of great interest to us, especially in view of the fact that we have spiritual links with the people of that country. The officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran are concerned at the events taking place in Lebanon.

At this meeting the Syrian president, referring to the situation in Lebanon, said: You have acted very well in connection with Lebanese issues and these visits will certainly have useful results, and we welcome them. Mr. Hafiz al-Asad also said: Ever since the start of the clashes in Lebanon we have asked all officials to do their utmost to put an end to these clashes.

President Appoints New Ambassador to Turkey
LD061053 Tehran IRNA in English 1042 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA — Upon the approval of President 'Ali Khamene'i, Manuchehr Mottaki was appointed new Iranian ambassador to Turkey.

Mottaki was formerly a Majlis deputy and lately served as the head of the seventh department at the Foreign Ministry.

The mission of Iran's former ambassador to Turkey, Mohammad Ganjidoust, has previously come to an end.

Majlis Official Comments on Missile Production
LD071358 Tehran IRNA in English 1344 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] London, June 7, IRNA — "The Islamic Republic will not surrender to Iraqi attacks on residential areas and its (Iraq's) use of chemical weapons against the Islamic combatants," stated vice president of the Majlis Defence Commission, Mohammad 'Ali

Hadi at a press conference here Thursday. He added that the war will continue till the overthrow of the Iraqi regime.

Referring to the people's support for the continuation of the war, he said the people enjoyed high morale and that in fact it was the people themselves who continued the war. Dr Hadi said that the ground to ground missiles being used by Iran were made by Iran. He added that Iran is now able to produce limited numbers of short range ground to ground missiles and "we hope to mass-produce them in future."

"If the international organizations fail to prevent Iraq from using chemical weapons, Iran would have no alternative but to retaliate in kind," said Hadi, adding that "the production of such weapons is very easy for Iran".

On the recent trip of the Saudi foreign minister to Iran, Hadi stated that Saudi Arabia now has a better understanding of Iran's policies regarding the imposed war. He added that such meetings between officials of Iran and those of Persian Gulf states would be beneficial.

On the Lebanon issue, Hadi said that the U.S. and Zionists' agents as well as the Phalangists have hands in the recent fighting between Muslim groups, adding that an Iranian delegation was pursuing efforts to end the conflict.

UN Envoy Criticizes Stand on Iraqi Attacks

GF061200 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Sa'id Raja'i-Khorassani, Iranian envoy to the United Nations, has sent a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar strongly criticizing the United Nations for not taking any measures to stop the attacks by the Iraqi ruling regime against residential areas in Muslim Iran.

In his message, the Iranian representative emphasized that the United Nations is adopting a stand of indifference on the attacks the Iraqi regime is making against residential areas in Muslim Iran, and is taking the view of an ordinary observer on this regime's violations of international laws and human rights. He also criticized the UN Security Council for not committing itself to its responsibilities on this issue.

In conclusion, the Iranian envoy called on the United Nations to take measures to stop the Iraqi regime's violations of human rights so that Iran, on its part, will be able to respond to this halt.

Bahrain Reportedly To Purchase U.S. F-5 Fighters

GF070518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The Cairo newspaper *AL-AHRAM*, citing U.S. sources, states that the United States intends to strengthen the Bahraini Air Force by selling six F-5 jet fighters to Bahrain at a cost of $92 million.

Iraqi Regime Said Behind Attack on Kuwaiti Amir

GF070500 Tehran IRNA in Arabic 1820 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, 6 Jun (IRNA) — The Iraqi regime was behind the planning and implementation of the assassination attempt on the Kuwaiti amir. Clues and Documentation indicate that the explosion of the boobytrapped car directed against the Kuwaiti amir's motorcade 25 May [words indistinct] directed by the directorate of general security in Iraq.

An extremely reliable report stated that detailed investigations on the assassination attempt on the Kuwaiti amir indicate that the explosives used in the incident secretly reached Kuwait through the Kuwaiti port Al-Shu'aybah. They were brought in by three agents of the Iraqi regime working as porters and the chief of workers in Al-Shu'aybah.

The explosives were transported in a Japanese car from the (Paptin) company.

According to available documents, the report stated that the explosives used in the assassination attempt on the Kuwaiti amir were loaded onto a French cargo ship docking at Al-Shu'aybah port, then transferred to the shipyard.

The assassination attempt was implemented by an Iraqi team which arrived at the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait. The operation was carried out in coordination with Iraqi security agents at the Kuwaiti criminal investigation department.

Two members of this team were identified as Ghasan Muhammad and Sa'ad Hasun. The names of other members of the team remain secret.

The documents stated that the explosion of the boobytrapped car was carried out by remote control. It is believed that the driver of the boobytrapped car — who was a follower of Iraq and was deceived by the Iraqi Government — was ordered to park the car alongside the center divider of Al-Khalij Road, on which the amir's motorcade was to pass, then disappear from the scene. But the named [word indistinct] due to his cowardice, exploded [word indistinct] from far away and killed the driver, thus concealing the identity of the sole participant in the assassination attempt, and guaranteeing that he was not discovered. [Words indistinct] the Kuwaiti amir with the assassination of the Iraqi diplomat at the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait, and who was assassinated by a secret agent group of the Iraqi regime.

The sources explained that Hadi 'Awdi was one of the agents who supervised the sabotage groups of the Iraqi regime in the Persian Gulf countries. He was also the cultural consular in the Iraqi Embassy and was assassinated by Iraqi security men because he opposed the assassination plan on the Kuwaiti amir.

The directorate of Iraqi security had charged Hadi 'Awdi with studying the possibility of implementing the assassination plot against the Kuwaiti amir in Kuwaiti territory and sending the results [word indistinct] to Iraq. Saddam had personally ordered the directorate of general security to kill Hadi 'Awdi so that the plot would not be discovered.

The available documents stated that the Iraqi Government had planned the assassination attempt and wanted to hold the Islamic Republic of Iran responsible.

Following the meeting of the so-called Islamic popular conference, it announced that it would resume, after one day, attacks against Iranian cities. But it postponed the attacks until after the assassination attempt on the Kuwaiti amir so that it could declare itself the protector of the Kuwaiti amir and remove any suspicions of its involvement in the incident. Hence, it would show itself as defending Kuwait and announce that it would take revenge on Iran.

In order to cover its assassination attempt on the Kuwaiti amir, the Iraqi Government ordered the Iraqi ambassador in Kuwait, 'Abd al-Jabar Ghani, to announce immediately through the Kuwaiti media that Iraq will put all its capabilities at the disposal of the Kuwaiti Government.

The goal of the Iraqi regime to assassinate the Kuwaiti amir was to spread chaos, disorder, and political and security laxity in Kuwait. Later it would create an atmosphere favorable for military intervention and the occupation of part of Kuwaiti territories on the pretext that the situation in Kuwait threatens Iraqi security.

The report added that in the event of a successful plot on the life of the Kuwaiti amir, Iraq would occupy vast areas of Kuwaiti territories, including strategic islands in the Persian Gulf. It also planned to establish in it [Kuwait]a government which would completely support the Ba'thist Party policy.

Following the failure of the assassination attempt on the Kuwaiti amir, the Iraqi regime exerted maximum efforts to blame the Islamic Republic of Iran for the plot.

It even began its monstrous attack against the populated areas in Iran under this pretext. But today, and after the discovery of the clues and the details of the assassination attempt of the Kuwaiti amir which proved the involvement of this regime, the Iraqi officials have kept silent.

Reportage, Comment on Iraqi Attacks, Retaliation

South Iraqi Cities Bombed

LD061544 Tehran IRNA in English 1526 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Ahvaz, June 6, IRNA — In retaliation for raids by Iraqi airplanes on residential areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic combatants Thursday bombarded southern Iraqi cities for the eleventh straight day.

Reports reaching here said the powerful and coordinated artillery of the army and the revolutionary guards on military installations in Basra, Abu Khasib, Ziyadiyah, Sayhan, Al-Zubayr, Al-Tannumah, and Al-Faw added to the already considerable damages on these centers.

Communication routes between Iraq's Third Army in the passes of the Karmah-Ali, Sand-Bad and Khur-Al-Zubayr came under the heavy bombardment of the artillery of the Islamic combatants.

According to these reports Iraq's combat units of 'Muhammad Qassim', 'Al-Hazifah' and 'Salman' stationed in the east of Tigris were targets of the heavy fire of the Islamic Army.

Meanwhile the Islamic forces once again announced their preparation to continue the combat against Iraq's Ba'th regime until seeds of aggression are rooted out.

Various units of the Islamic Army of Iran Wednesday sent messages calling for the continuation of the war until the fall of Saddam and announced their complete preparedness to supress the aggressive enemy.

Attack 14 Kms Inside Iraq

LD061629 Tehran IRNA in English 1624 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran June 6 IRNA — The Islamic combatants of Iran infiltrated 14 kms deep inside enemy territory in one of the central fronts in an operation carried out at 01:30 hours local time Thursday (22:00 hours GMT Wednesday).

Reports reaching here from the Khatam ol-Anbiya joint military-IRGC HQ. said heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy troops in this operation and that tens of them were taken captive. According to these reports the Iranian force all returned to their bases safely.

Meanwhile one of the military commanders leading the operations said the Iranian combatants were prepared to inflict their blows on the enemy forces everywhere. He said the enemy aggressions on Iran's civilian areas have made the Muslim defenders more determined in their fight against the Iraqi criminals.

Penetration Codenamed 'Zafar-I'

LD061642 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Islam's combatants during the first hours this morning, in the course of infiltration operations codenamed "Zafar-I" on one of the central fronts, dealt heavy blows at enemy forces after advancing for 14 km deep inside Iraqi territory. During these operations culminating in the killing of tens of Saddamist forces Islamic troops also captured a number of enemy servicemen.

Iraq Asks for Kuwaiti Doctors

GF061600 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] The Saddamist regime has been compelled to seek the aid of Kuwaiti physicians as a result of the increased number of wounded in the aggressive Iraqi Army.

In this regard, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* said today that Iraq has invited Kuwaiti physicians to come to Iraq to treat

war casualties. This invitation came in an official memorandum which the Iraqi Health Ministry sent to the doctors' unions in Kuwait.

AL-WATAN added that the Kuwaiti trade unions have asked the Kuwaiti doctors' unions to send a number of doctors to Iraq. The newspaper did not refer to the response of the Kuwaiti doctors to the Iraqi regime's invitation.

Bakhtaran Hit by Iraqi Missiles

LD061739 Tehran IRNA in English 1735 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Bakhtaran June 6 IRNA — The capital city of Bakhtaran in the west of the country was subjected to another Iraqi missile attack at 20:35 hours local time (17:05 GMT) today.

At approximately the same time Wednesday [5 June] three surface-to-surface Iraqi missiles hit the city's residential quarters martyring 33 civilians and wounding a number of others.

Reports on possible casualties or damages in today's missile attack were not immediately known.

Joint Staff Communique No 2126

LD061746 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran June 6 IRNA — Artillery units of the Islamic Republic shelled Iraqi military, economic and industrial centers of Shuman Mustafa, Darshinah, Suriyan, Qasr, Halarja, Sayyid Sadiq, Khurmal, Shanahdari, Khanaqin, Mandali, Dhu Shaykh, Zurbatiyah, Badra, Warmahraz, Naft Khanih, Abu Khasib and Basra in retaliation for Iraqi raids on residential areas in Iran, Joint Staff Communique No 2126 announced Thursday [6 June].

The city of Bakhtaran, capital of Bakhtaran Province was hit by three surface-to-surface Iraqi missiles Wednesday night in which 33 people were martyred and wounded and a number of houses and shops damaged, the Joint Staff Command said. It also said the border city of Ilam also came under one ground-to-ground missile attack the same night in which a number of dwellings were damaged and parts of the surrounding farmlands set on fire.

Iraqi planes attacked Tehran at 23:39 (2009 GMT) Wednesday and 00:55 hours Thursday (21:25 GMT Wednesday) but fled Iranian fighters defending the air space of the capital and had to drop their rockets on their exit route. No one was harmed and there were no damages reported, the command said.

Cross fire between Iran's Islamic forces and the Iraqi enemy continued in the northwestern fronts of Haj 'Umran and Sar Dasht in which parts of the enemy positions and bunkers were destroyed, said the Joint Staff.

Reporting on battle in the past 24 hours the command said in the western front 19 enemy bunkers and one of their vehicles were destroyed as a result of shelling, and 38 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded.

In the Khan Layli area two Iraqi soldiers surrendered to Iranian forces.

In the southern front exchange of artillery fire between the two sides continued where a number of Iraqi troops were killed and wounded.

The gendarmerie forces stationed in the vicinity of the Arvand River interrupted the enemy's engineering activity and destroyed one 81 mm mortar launcher, and killed and wounded a group of their troops.

As a result of Iraqi shelling, one shop and four houses in the port of Abadan were damaged. In the neighbouring Khorramshah damages were caused to the Chehel-Metri road.

Two Missiles Hit Ilam

LD061807 Tehran IRNA in English 1801 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Ilam June 6 IRNA — The city of Ilam, capital of Ilam Province was hit by two Iraqi missiles at 21:00 hours local time (17:30 GMT), 25 minutes after another missile attack on Bakhtaran in the neighborhood.

The city of Ilam was also missile attacked by Iraq Wednesday night in which a number of houses were destroyed and some farmlands caught fire.

Wednesday night's missile attack on Bakhtaran left 33 people martyred and a number of others wounded.

Air Attack on Tehran

LD070529 Tehran IRNA in English 0525 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Tehran, June 7, IRNA — The pre-dawn attempt by Iraqi aircraft to bombard civilian targets in Tehran caused no damages or casualty. Facing the massive anti-air fire, the two enemy planes flying too high dropped their rockets.

The enemy attempt caused no casualty or damage and the intruding aircraft fled from the Tehran air space.

Resistance Leader Interviewed on Organization

PM061101 London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jun 85 pp 25-27

[Interview with Iranian Mojahedin-el Khalq leader Massoud Rajavi by Al-Salami al-Hasani in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-DUSTUR*: Since we last met there have been important developments in Iran, particularly in relation to your campaigns for peace and against war. Naturally, my question is not so much about the meaning of these events and the campaigns you have organized, as about your own assessment and the conclusions you have drawn after studying these events and developments.

Rajavi: You know that the Khomeyni regime is making every possible effort to enforce terrorism. Spontaneous action against

a background of terrorism and under the Khomeyni regime cannot be effective. All resistance must basically be organized. Although the aim of the popular movement for peace is to rally as many Iranians as possible, the phenomenon itself is not a casual development. As you know, for 2 years now we have been making great efforts for peace on the local and international levels. We had to prove to everyone in Iran that it is futile to continue the war, that Khomeyni is the only one interested in its continuation, and that this is the war of Khomeyni and his regime and not of the Iranian people. We also had to prove that it is possible to achieve a just peace, to move toward it, and to struggle for it.

AL-DUSTUR: Do you have anything to do with the bombings which occur in popular areas every now and then, such as the recent explosion in Tehran?

Rajavi: We strongly condemn these bombings. In actual fact these explosions act against the resistance and are aimed at innocent people. They enable the regime to carry out more arrests and executions and to escalate its coercion and oppression.

AL-DUSTUR: How do you explain the fact that, despite the war, the Khomeyni regime has not introduced emergency laws?

Rajavi: Emergency laws were introduced some time ago and a state of emergency has been in existence since the beginning of the war. Is there any law in Iran at present? That is not an emergency law or an extraordinary law? All the current laws are extreme emergency laws. Young people and children are taken out of movie theaters and schools to be sent to the front to die. Nobody can get work unless he can prove that he has participated in the war, and nobody can get a ration card which enables him to buy food unless he can prove that he participated in the war. What does the desertion of 150,000 servicemen from the Iranian Army mean? What is the meaning of the executions in the Army ranks? Every conceivable emergency law has been enforced by Khomeyni. He has enforced all kinds of terrorist laws.

AL-DUSTUR: You have launched peace campaigns and you have signed a peace document with Iraq, but what does that mean to you in practical terms and what do you want?

Rajavi: In addition to the joint declaration signed with Iraq there is a plan drawn up by the National Resistance Council [NRC]. The Iraqi Government has approved that plan in writing. According to the Iraqi Government's reply that peace plan forms an acceptable basis for future negotiations. That is why we have proposed the plan locally and internationally. It has been widely supported by the Iranian people at home because it proved to them that peace is possible and essential for Iran's future. Internationally, the plan has received over 10,000 supporting votes and has also been supported by the European Council and many European political parties and, especially, by the Socialist International.

AL-DUSTUR: You talk about the NRC, but what is left of the NRC other than the Mojahedin-e Khalq?

Rajavi: It would have been better if you asked me about those who left the council. Bani-Sadr and Qassemlu have left the council, but we are not sorry about that because that move only strengthened the NRC. The contradictions which those people brought to the council hampered its work. The council still exists and consists of 13 registered members. The council has been engaged in many activities at home and abroad. Here is a list of the NRC members who signed a joint statement explaining why we cannot cooperate with the Kurdish Democratic Party. You may recall that the last time we met you asked what my attitude would be to Qassemlu if he negotiated with Khomeyni. My reply was that I would not even receive him in this house. Now I have kept my word. The Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran has established relations and held contacts with Khomeyni. That was a blow against NRC principles. We therefore had to take a stand and condemn these contacts, which constituted a violation of NRC resolutions. We asked the party to sign the statement condemning these contacts, but it refused, and that is why there is no place for it in the council.

All the NRC founder members are still members, with the exception of Bani-Sadr and Qassemlu. You undoubtedly remember Bani-Sadr's letter to Khomeyni asking his forgiveness. Our position is clear. When we all sit around the same table and agree and swear to topple the Khomeyni regime as the enemy of peace and freedom, nobody has the right to initiate contacts or negotiations with that enemy. The truth is that the Khomeyni regime planned a maneuver against the NRC. If we had accepted what Qassemlu did and did not condemn the negotiations, it would have meant that we were clearly admitting that the council had been defeated and had failed to achieve its objective of toppling the Khomeyni regime. If we, who are fighting a war against Khomeyni and are his archenemies accepted such negotiations, all the political balances of power inside Iran and in the region around us would be turned upside down. It would also mean that we recognized the existence and legitimacy of Khomeyni and that we admitted failure to overthrow the Khomeyni regime. We cannot possibly accept such a thing. We will pursue our course very clearly, despite the fact that some have abandoned the battle.

Al-DUSTUR: So it is not true that (Mahdi Abreshamji), former husband of [Rajavi's wife] Miriam, has broken away from the organization?

Rajavi: He is here now and he will answer your question himself. The Mojahedin-e Khalq has no internal problems. Our organizational unity is at its best and strongest. Khomeyni's end is near because we have now achieved an unprecedented degree of strength. We can now say that we are an effective and indestructible force.

At the end of the interview with Massoud Rajavi, Mojahedin-e Khalq Central Committee member (Mahdi Abreshamji) entered the room and denied any differences within the organization.

Nejat-e Iran: Musavi Asks for Bazargan Help

GF061300 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Following the Radio Nejat-e Iran report yesterday about the illness of Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, our correspondent

reported from Tehran that in addition to Ahmad Khomeyni, the health of Ruhollah Khomeyni also was not so good. In view of these circumstances some cabinet ministers, along with Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the ruling prime minister, called on and consulted with Mehdi Bazargan. Because of the poor condition created by the Iraqi bombardment and the revolt of the Iranian nation against the government of the akhonds, they asked him to either accept the post of the prime minister or the leadership of a non-cleric group in cooperation with the cabinet ministers. In this way perhaps people's revolutionary movements may quiet down, and he may in some way save the regime. Bazargan agreed to this on the following conditions: End the war as soon as possible, no participation by the akhonds in any future government, and their total withdrawal from governmental and national affairs.

Mir Hoseyn Musavi and his colleagues are now studying ways to carry out these conditions. The Iranian nation should be vigilant so that it does not fall from the frying pan into the fire. They should neutralize the moves of those deceitful persons who are acting for personal good and not for the good of the country.

Nejat-e Iran: Three Bomb Explosions in Qom

GF061309 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Three very powerful bomb blasts shook the city of Qom. A Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent reported this morning that the explosions of three very powerful bombs shook Qom and killed 11 persons. The first bomb exploded at about midnight last night on [word indistinct] Avenue which damaged several houses and shops. The second bomb exploded at 0500 in the (Jamtaran) Mosque and the third explosion occurred at 0900 on Eram Avenue.

It was reported to the Montazeri bureau by witnesses to the explosions that the bombs exploded through remote control, and that the bombs may have been brought from some other city. It is rumored in the city that some antiregime pilots in conflict with the clerics had a hand in these explosions.

The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent adds that in the center of the city of Qom another bomb was found on 19 May, but it was dismantled before it exploded. Hundreds of threatening letters are received at the office of Montazeri, and several night letters and manifestos and antiregime written slogans continue to pour into public places and even into mosques.

Briefs

Narcotics Recovered — Narcotics squad revolutionary guards have crushed a major band of smugglers who imported and distributed drugs in Minab and Bandar 'Abbas. During the past week they were able to seize some 16 kilograms of pure opium from this group. [Summary] [*Bandar 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 3 Jun 85 GF*]

Surplus Wheat — The government has set up 75 well-equiped centers throughout East Azarbayejan Province to buy surplus wheat from farmers. Some 400 million rials [$4.2 million] have been allocated to buy this wheat. Most of this has already been given to the farmers in the form of advance payments. Purchase of surplus wheat is expected to start soon. It is predicted that the government will buy about 60,000 tons of wheat from the farmers. This shows a 23,000 ton increase over last year's figures. [Summary] [*Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Jun 85 GF*]

Khuzestan Wheat Purchase — Since the begining of the harvesting season for wheat in Sar-e pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb, the rural welfare organization has bought 200 tons of wheat from farmers through commissions. The wheat has been sent to grain elevators for storage, according to the head of the Bakhtaran rural welfare organization. [Summary] [*Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 85 GF*]

New Identity Cards — Mr Nateq-Nuri, the minister of interior, today announced that as from the 15th of Khordad [5 June] the first phase of the plan to change identity cards will be implemented. According to the Central News Unit's correspondent, the minister of interior in a press, radio and TV conference said that the changing of the identity cards is in accordance with the imam of the ummah's behest to eliminate all signs of the Satan,which was ratified by the Majlis. The former identity cards will be replaced with the new ones in three phases. Referring to efforts made to correct the flaws of the old identity cards, he said: In the new identity cards, in accordance with the Article 13 of the constitution about respecting the rights of religious miniorities, they are bound to state their religion. They are free to act according to their own belief in their personal lives. It is noteworthy that 707 million rials budget has been allocated to this plan. Each applicant should pay 200 rials for the new identity card. [Excerpts] [*Tehran IRNA in English 1030 GMT 2 Jun 85 LD*]